

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered Monday, February 21, 1888.

REPORTED BY J. H. LUMPKIN, ESQ.

Hon. L. E. Buckley, Chief Justice, and Hon. M. H. Blandford and T. J. Simmons, Associate Justices.

Decisions rendered Friday, February 24.

Aljapha et al. vs. Adams et al. Injunction, from Bibb Practice in Superior Court. Actions. Minors. Receivers. Equity. Verification. Decree. Guardian and Ward. Principal and Agent. Attorney and Client. Debtor and Creditor. Notice. (Before Judge Jenkins.)

Buckley, C. J.—A bill for injunction is sufficiently sanctioned under sections 4184 and 4186 of the code when any order thereon is granted by the chancellor which implies his sanction, and an order for the defendants to show cause, etc., has that import.

2. A suit by infants is not void. Code, §3293.

3. The same court which holds by a receiver has power to restrain him from paying out the fund (Field vs. Jones, 11 Ga. 418), and an order of restraint granted on a bill in which the defendant, implies that leave is granted to bring suit against him for the purpose of procuring such order and rendering it effective.

4. Equity can enjoin suit in another case pending or determined in the same court. Holt vs. Bank of Augusta, 9 Ga. 200.

5. Though the verification of the bill by the affidavit of counsel, they not swearing positively, was not sufficient to sustain the bill for injunction, the affidavits of others produced at the hearing supplies the lack of requisite certainty.

6. That a person has a pending petition to be made a party to a prior cause in equity, and another pending petition to set aside the decree rendered in the prior cause, such person from filing his own bill to recover proceeds of the decree from one of the prevailing parties, and in the meantime to enjoin the execution of the decree, so as to hold up such proceeds to abide the result of the latter bill.

7. Want of equity in the bill as to co-defendants, with against the defendant, is no insuperable obstacle to granting an injunction against a defendant as to whom there is ground for separate and independent relief.

8. In so far as the injunction was granted in the present case, it merely controls temporarily some of the fruits of the decree in the prior cause, leaving that decree to stand.

9. Where a guardian has loaned her ward's funds with her own, taking a mortgage security for the whole as one sum, in her name individually, the ward, after the guardian has been dismissed for default or mismanagement, may reclaim his due share of the common fund in the hands of an agent or attorney of the guardian, or even of a creditor of the guardian who has acquired the same with notice of the ward's title.

10. The chancellor did not, by granting the injunction, transcend his power or abuse his discretion.

Judgment affirmed.

In error. L. C. Kerr; Hill & Harris, for plaintiffs in error. Lyon & Estes; Lofton & Moore; Dessau & Bartlett; Lanier & Anderson; Steed & Wimberly; H. F. Strohecker, for defendants.

Coleman vs. Allen. Case, from City Court of Macon. Malicious Prosecution. Probable Cause. Words and Phrases. Charge of Court. Malice. Damages. Mortgage. Criminal Law. Evidences. Practice in Supreme Court. (Before Judge Harris.)

Buckley, C. J.—In an action for malicious prosecution, there can be no recovery without a concurrence of the want of probable cause with malice. Section 2883 of the code, which provides that "want of probable cause shall be a question for the jury under the direction of the court, and shall exist when the circumstances are such as to satisfy a reasonable man that the accused had no ground for proceeding, but his desire to injure the accused," settles an instance in which the court and jury shall recognize the absence of probable cause, but not exhaustive of all cases of such absence.

There was, therefore, no error in charging, in substance, that probable cause means nothing more than a reasonable ground for belief that the state of facts which seems to exist after reasonable and proper inquiry, and in submitting to the jury the question whether or not the defendant acted on probable cause and without malice, and to find out what his diligence was as to the facts.

It was not error, in connection with the whole charge, to say that the defendant acted with ordinary care and as a man of ordinary prudence would act under the same circumstances, to add "and as you would act under the same circumstances," thus making the jury the standard of prudence.

2. The doctrine sustained by the opinion of two members of the Court of Exchequer in the case of Stevens vs. The Railway Company and Lander, 10 Exch. 322, to the effect that a sale of mortgage other than that of simply instituting a prosecution for the purpose of bringing a person to justice, is a malicious motive, and that a prosecution, not for the purpose of punishing the defendant but to make an example to others, is ample evidence of malice, is not applicable to the present case.

The motive of a prosecutor who avows that he does not wish to hurt the accused, but simply wants to make him an example to deter others if he believes the accused to be guilty and has good and probable grounds upon which to base his opinion, is not malicious.

3. Under §400 of the code, the gist of the offense for which punishment is therein prescribed, is the want of due disposition of the mortgagee to the mortgagee, and a failure of the mortgagee to produce or point it out to the officer will not be an offense, yet it may be a very strong circumstance to indicate fraud if the mortgagee will not assist the officer to find the property.

4. While it is true that, when a mortgage is foreclosed and the fi. fa. placed in the hands of the levying officer, it is his duty to find and verify upon the property, and a failure of the mortgagee to produce or point it out to the officer will not be an offense, yet it may be a very strong circumstance to indicate fraud if the mortgagee will not assist the officer to find the property.

5. In a suit for malicious arrest and malicious prosecution, it was not error to charge that "in cases of this character," there is no exact measure of damages, except the enlightened conscience of impartial jurors, and that the worldly circumstances of the parties and all attendant facts should be weighed, as provided in §3007 of the code, but where a part of the case is subject to this rule, and as to another part there was a measure of damages, by reason of proof of expenses, loss of time, and the like, the court should have discretion between the two parts of the case and should not have left the entire measure of damages to the unlimited discretion of the jury. 73 Ga. 705.

(a) The expression, "in cases of this character," used in the charge, was different from that in the case of Ransome vs. Christian, 49 Ga. 431, where the expression was, "in this case."

6. In actions for malicious prosecution, where the very essence of the injury is that it proceeded from malice, evidence of the pecuniary circumstances of the defendant is inadmissible. 23 Ga. 727; 41 Ga. 418; 11 Ga. 418; 20 Ga. 200; 71 Ill. 502; 22 Minn. 50; 43 Wis. 428; 43 Ill. 67; 13 Ind. 240; 10 Iowa, 303; 14 Ind. 348; 23 Mo. 368; 71 Ill. 432; 35 Mo. 552; 9 Mich. (Law), 423.

(a) This case differs from that of the Ga. R. R. vs. Foster, 73 Ga. 233.

7. Some authorities hold (and §3007 of the code may possibly bear that construction) that, where the pecuniary circumstances of the defendant are admissible in evidence to show such consideration in graduating damages, those of the plaintiff also are admissible for the purpose. In this case evidence of the pecuniary circumstances of the plaintiff were admissible on another ground, namely, to show light upon his dealings with the

mortgage property and the motive that actuated the same.

8. Where objection was made to a question asked of the wife of the plaintiff as to whether her husband, on being arrested, was disturbed or troubled, but no objection was made to the evidence elicited, and upon looking at the brief of evidence the answer appears to be legal, the objection to the question is of no consequence.

Judgment reversed.

Lofton & Moore; Bacon & Rutherford, for plaintiff in error.

Dessau & Bartlett, for defendant.

Barlow vs. Tool, McGarrath & Tondie. Complaint, from Sumter. Levy and Sale. Sheriff's Actions. (Before Judge Fort.)

Buckley, C. J.—Where a sheriff sold land under two fi. fas. and it was bid off by the plaintiffs in one of them, who refused to comply with the terms of the sale, and nothing was paid on their bid, and the sheriff then levied upon the property by virtue of two older fi. fas. in favor of wholly different plaintiffs against the same defendant, advertised for sale at the risk of the bidders, and at the sale under this new levy the same bidders purchased the property at a less price, complied with the terms of the sale, and took a conveyance from the sheriff, this did not fall within the provisions of §3653 of the code, which relates to the sale of land in the name of the sheriff for the use of the defendant against the bidders for the difference between the amounts of the two bids; nor, under the general law, would an action lie against the bidders, in the absence of any averment that the land was worth more than the amount bid therefor. Such an action was therefore demurred to.

(a) This case does not fall within the letter or the principle of any of the following cases: Hicks vs. Ayer, 2 Ga. 287; Grimes vs. Mass, 20 Ga. 401; Hendrick vs. Davis, 27 Ga. 107; Collier vs. Patterson, 31 Ga. 117; Daniel vs. Ayer, 33 Ga. 287; Grimes vs. Mass, 20 Ga. 401; Saunders vs. Bell, 56 Ga. 423; Humphrey vs. McGill, 59 Ga. 649; Jones, Drumright & Co. vs. Tucker, 61 Ga. 337; Oliver vs. State, 65 Ga. 602; Farmer vs. Wainwright, 67 Ga. 448; Sharnum vs. Walker, 68 Ga. 148; Carefoot vs. Wright, 73 Ga. 8.

Judgment affirmed.

J. A. Ansley; E. A. Hawkins, for plaintiff in error.

James Dodson & Son, for defendants.

Lamar vs. Sheppard et al. Refusal of injunction, from Sumter. Homeage. Husband and Wife. Tax. (Before Judge Fort.)

Blandford, J.—Where a homestead was sold under tax fi. fa. against the head of a family, and a bill was filed by his wife to enjoin a disposition thereunder, alleging that after the sale and within the time prescribed by law, the amount of money required to redeem the homestead was tendered to the purchaser, and the sale was void, the redemption, which allegation was denied by the purchaser, and the affidavit on that subject was conflicting, there was no abuse of discretion in refusing to grant the injunction ad interim.

2. Where a homestead was sold under tax fi. fa. against the head of a family, and at the time of the sheriff's sale and throughout the period allowed by law for the redemption of the property, he was in jail and in the meantime, his wife, who was a beneficiary of the homestead estate, could tender the money necessary to redeem the property, and upon tender in proper time, the purchaser would be bound to receive it and return the land.

3. A homestead is liable to be sold under fi. fa. against the head of the family for all his taxes of every kind and description.

Judgment affirmed.

J. A. Ansley; Quarry & Son; L. F. McCoy, for plaintiff in error.

E. G. Simmons, for defendants.

Supreme Court of Georgia, October Term, 1887.

ATLANTA, February 27.

Order of circuits, with the number of cases remaining undispensed of:

Library.....14 Brunswick.....10

Southern.....14 Eastern.....20

Occurrence.....13

No. 1. Cunningham vs. State. Showing at another, from Decatur. Argued. D. A. Russell and O. C. Conley, for plaintiff; W. N. Spence, solicitor general, for the state.

No. 2. Callaway vs. Butler & Stephens. Foreclosure of mortgage, from Mitchell. Argued. R. Walters & Arnelin, for plaintiff in error; R. Hobbs, for defendant.

No. 3. Larke et al. ex vs. Chestnut. Complaint, from Calhoun. Argued. D. A. Russell; J. J. Beck, for plaintiff in error; D. H. Lott, for defendant.

No. 4. Gladden, sheriff vs. J. C. Cobb. Attachment, from Calhoun. Argued. D. A. Russell; J. J. Beck, for plaintiff in error; D. V. Vines vs. N. & A. F. Tift & Co. Exceptions to auditor's report, from Wright & Arnelin, for plaintiff in error; D. H. Lott, for defendant. Pending argument of Mr. Arnelin, the court adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

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Good health depends upon pure blood, therefore, to keep well, purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is peculiarly designed to act upon the blood, and through that upon all the organs and tissues of the body. It has a specific action, also, upon the secretions and excretions, and assists nature to expel from the system all humors, impurities, and effete matter through the lungs, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin. It effectually aids weak and debilitated organs, invigorates the nervous system, tones the digestion, and imparts new life to all the functions of the body. A peculiarity of

Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it strengthens and builds up the system while it eradicates disease. "I must say Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever used. Last spring I had no appetite, and the least work I did fatigued me ever so much. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon I felt as if I could do as much in a day as I had formerly done in a week. My appetite is voracious." Mrs. M. V. BAYARD, Atlantic City, N. J.

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 28, 1888.

History of the Farmers' Alliance.

As a part of the history of our times we
print this morning an interview with Senator
R. H. Jackson, who is president of the
state Farmers' Alliance of Georgia.

This interview deals with the inception,
the growth and the purposes of the Farmers'
Alliance. The growth of this organization
has been remarkable and it has now reached
a point where it is a significant element in
our commercial and industrial system. THE
CONSTITUTION presents an authoritative
review of what it has done and of what it
hopes to do.

There have been scores of organizations
among the farmers of the country, some of
which may have accomplished good for the
time, but all of which have proved ineffec-
tual in the long run. The friends of the
Farmers' Alliance claim that it has broader
and better foundation, more comprehensive
plan, and stronger support than any organiza-
tion yet proposed or effected. The first
point that will attract the observer is the
sharp opposition it will develop by selecting
a few merchants out of many and consolida-
ting the trade of its members in those
houses. This criticism has already devel-
oped sharply in many communities. Sena-
tor Jackson claims that the apparent differ-
ence between the merchants and the "Alli-
ance" has been settled harmoniously in his
own county, and will work a similar settle-
ment in all localities. He maintains that
the interests of the farmer and merchant
are mutual and that the Alliance could not
benefit one without helping the other.

In the meantime, one thing is certain,
that whether the Farmers' Alliance has come
to stay, or not, it is exercising, and will ex-
ercise, a disturbing influence on existing
methods. The interview we print this
morning will provoke discussion. The farm-
ers say that it is they who want, and that
out of the host of discussion that which is
good will survive, and that which is wrong
will perish.

The mugwump situation appears to be
rather more hopeful. The members of that
party have concluded to vote with some
other party this year.

Something Wrong in Our System.

The discussions of the general Christian
conference held in Washington last Decem-
ber under the auspices of the Evangelical
Alliance have been printed in book form.
The preface, which must be accepted as an
authorized expression of the views of the
alliance, contains this significant declara-
tion:

"Popular education has multiplied wants and
created tasks which wealth has not been suffi-
ciently able to meet. The masses of the
people are suffering from ignorance and
vice, and the state is consequently
depressed."
This is a very gloomy picture. It will
always be impossible to distribute wealth so
as to gratify the wants and tastes alleged
to have been multiplied and created by popu-
lar education.

Is it true that popular education is res-
ponsible for this state of affairs?

If the question admits of none but an af-
firmative answer, it will at once occur to
thoughtful and patriotic citizens that there
is something wrong in our educational sys-
tem. The matter is one of grave impor-
tance. Education was intended to be a
blessing, and not a curse. If it makes the
masses discontented, and justifies the
serious apprehensions entertained by the
Christian community, it is time for us to
hunt up the evil and apply the
remedy.

The Albany Times, a democratic paper,
remarks that no true democrat can be a free
trader. The full meaning of this remark
will be apparent later.

Hypocrisy in Politics.

The New York Press, one of the machine
organs of the republican party, puts the
democratic party on notice that if the re-
publicans succeed in the next presidential
election, they will very promptly put an end
to so-called civil service reform by strictly
adhering to the policy that the party in
power, if it is to be held responsible for the
results of its administration, must assume
the responsibility by taking it on its own
shoulders, and placing only those in official
position who are known to be of its faith.

The Press regards the civil service system
a political sham, and says that President
Cleveland has made an almost clean sweep
of republican office-holders. "In doing
this," says the Press, "he did just what
every man of practical political sense knew
he would do." Indeed, the Press goes
further than this, and says that the
president has done no more than he ought
to have done, and that any good republi-
can would have done his place. It says
that it has little sympathy with the effort
of certain republican organs to make political
capital against the president because he has
removed republicans from office, for, it con-
tinues, "there is not a republican senator,
representative, or republican editor who
does not believe that if the republicans suc-
ceed in electing the next president, nine-
tenths of the democratic holding office, out
of the departments, will be removed. If
Cleveland should be re-nominated, the re-
publicans will have to find better weapons
with which to fight than the charge that he
has appointed men of his own political
party to office."

This comes from the inside of the republi-
can machine, and states very distinctly
the position of the republican party on the
civil service question. The editor of the
Press, Mr. Hutton, was a republican post-
master-general, and has always been noted
for his extreme partisanship. The Press
was established in New York in the inter-
ests of the republican machine, and its
opinion can generally be taken as expressing
the sentiment of that party, or at least of
those who control it.

President Cleveland's administration has

shown clearly that he has not been misled
by the civil service bauble, and in placing
the responsibility of an honest administra-
tion directly in the hands of the party in
power, the president has done what every
good democrat will commend. The people
very soon saw through the civil service
trick which the republicans devised when
they saw their party doomed to terminate its
long and eventful control of the government.
When President Cleveland assumed the
duties of office, he naturally found republi-
cans in charge of every department, and he
very promptly displaced them with demo-
crats. Of course, the republican organs
created a terrible furore about it, as was very
natural that they should, as a part of their
scheme to hamper and handicap the demo-
cratic administration.

The Press, however, has thrown off the
mask of the sheep, and, exposing the wolf's
features underneath, shows up the republi-
can party in its true attitude on the civil
service question. We do not blame the re-
publican party for occupying this position;
but we do blame it for parading itself in
favor of a system which it knows it will
overthrow the minute it has the opportunity
of so doing.

EDITOR WHITELAW REID, of the New
York Tribune, appears to resent the fact
that Governor Hill's musical clock is a
democratic instrument.

North Carolina and the Revenue Taxes.
It is worth while to reproduce the resolu-
tions recently adopted by the democratic
executive committee of the state of North
Carolina. They have already appeared in
our news columns, but they possess peculiar
interest and importance at this time. The
resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The democratic legislatures of 1874,
1880 and 1885 passed resolutions asking for a
repeal of the internal revenue laws, and
Whereas, The state democratic convention, held
in Raleigh in June, 1888, unanimously adopted
the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the uncondi-
tional repeal of the whole internal revenue system,
as an intolerable burden and a standing menace to
freedom of elections, and a source of great annoy-
ance and corruption in its practical operation,
now, therefore,
Resolved, That this state democratic executive
committee, in session at Raleigh February 22, 1888,
reaffirm the declaration of the democratic party of
North Carolina, and also reaffirm the declaration
made on the 15th of October, in favor of abolishing
the whole internal revenue system, and that a copy of
these resolutions be sent to each member of congress from North
Carolina.

Alluding to Congressman Candler's opposi-
tion to the internal revenue system, the
Macon Telegraph remarked the
other day that his attitude is no doubt
the result of the "circumstances" by which he
is surrounded. This remark has a truly
Roushian flavor, and the point lies in the
application of it. In this instance, it may
be applied with a good deal of force to the
attitude of the democratic executive com-
mittee of North Carolina.

Whatever their opinions as individuals
may be, as members of the democratic ex-
ecutive committee they are opposed to the in-
ternal revenue system because they are
anxious to carry the state for the demo-
cratic party. They know that the demo-
cratic vote of the state is opposed to the system,
and they will vote against any party that
refuses to repeal it.

In other words, the democratic executive
committee has adopted these resolutions be-
cause it knows that such a policy is neces-
sary to democratic success in the state; because
it knows that the public sentiment of the
state, without regard to party, is unani-
mously opposed to the perpetuation of these
odious excise taxes. These are very good
reasons, too.

Unfortunately, however, neither the resolu-
tions of the democratic executive commit-
tee, nor the public sentiment of the people
of North Carolina appear to have any in-
fluence on the fatuous leaders in congress,
who, rather than give up their free trade
ideas, stand ready to wreck the democratic
party.

North Carolina is an important state, and
the attitude of its people is very interesting.
The question is, can even the free traders
in congress afford to alienate the democrats
of North Carolina by refusing to repeal the
internal revenue laws?

CORRESPONDENT MEOARGIE, writing from
New York, says that Mrs. Lily Langtry is
fond of brandy and soda. This is very sad.

Public Spirit.

It would be a big mistake to say that all
public-spirited men get rich, or that they
succeed in their aspirations, but as a rule,
they get more solid enjoyment out of life
than any other class.

The history of such millionaires as Cooper,
Cornell, Peabody and Corcoran shows that
it is possible for rich men to be public-
spirited and generous without impoverish-
ing themselves. Mr. Corcoran gave away
five million dollars, and continued to make
money until the last day of his life. He was
generous and public-spirited, and he was a
poor man. As it was, everybody loved him.
Good men were ready to back him in any
enterprise, and furnish him with any
amount of money, if he needed it. Now,
this was not merely because Mr. Corcoran
was a Christian and a good citizen; it was
because his public spirit had permeated the
people around him and had in a measure
elevated them to his plane, and inspired an
active sympathy with the man and his aims
in life.

Even as a matter of policy it pays a man
to be public-spirited. When he puts his
shoulder to the wheel and pushes the
interests of the community they will join
him, and all will pull together. With such
men there is a feeling of comradeship, and
they get into the habit of taking care of
each other's welfare. Very few of these
public-spirited, big-hearted men ever fall
utterly in life. They generally fall on their
feet, and they find plenty of friends ready
to stand by them.

A FLORIDA subscriber writes that "the
true way to enjoy a fair is to stay away from
it." This, however, does not apply to the
Piedmont exposition.

About Railroads.
The New York Financial Chronicle says
that, although it seems certain that railroad
construction this year will fall below last
year, there is no likelihood of any such
decrease in that respect as many look for.

On the contrary, the Chronicle thinks it
may be positively affirmed that the total will
not go down to the low figures of 1884 and
1885. It predicts that the south alone will
build a vast deal of additional mileage.
Moreover, the great system already built
and in operation will require a great deal of

work to keep it properly equipped, and this
will keep many industries active. As an
example of this, the Pennsylvania railroad
has given orders for 2,200 cars and 70 of
the largest locomotives—all in addition to the
work going on in its own shops.

Most of the returns from southern roads
show an increase of net earnings for the
month of January. There is no rate war
in the south, and the earnings of the roads
reflect the general prosperity and progress
of our manufacturing industries. As an
instance, the Chronicle refers to the Central
of Georgia, which has increased its gross
from \$222,091 to \$268,998, and its net from
\$147,534 to \$234,059, the increase in the
latter being over 58 per cent.

A Phil That Will Not Work.

The Philadelphia Press says that the re-
sult of the inquiries now pending before the
committee on elections in the house, in
which three southern districts are involved,
will prove a test of democratic firmness. The
three districts which the Press alludes to
are in the states of Alabama, South Carolina
and Mississippi, and in each of the three
the colored vote is in excess of that of
the white. Taking this as a premise, the
Press rapidly jumps to the conclusion that
every colored voter is a republican, and that
the full vote in each of the districts was
polled in the elections over which the con-
tests are being made.

The test that the Press proposes to sub-
mit, of the fairness of the democratic house,
is the vote in the house when these con-
tested cases came before it for settlement.
If the democratic majority of the house
does not cast the republican vote, then the
Press will say that the democratic majority is
very corrupt and wickedly partisan, because
it refuses to seat republicans from districts in
which the colored vote is greatly in excess
of the white vote. The argument of the
Press is all very nice if it can succeed in
pulling the wool over the northern eye suf-
ficiently to make the good people up there
believe that the colored vote of the south is
solidly republican, and that on election days
every colored man deposits his ballot for a
republican. If it can do this, then it will
have a clear argument from which to make
a strong case of democratic corruption.

But the deception in the Press's argument
is obvious. The colored vote is not solidly
republican, and the republican vote is not
solidly democratic. The Press's argument
is based on the fact that the colored vote
of the south is in excess of the white vote,
but on the other hand, it is well known
that this vote is decidedly divided, particu-
larly in congressional, state and local elec-
tions. How is it possible that the full col-
ored vote in the districts concerning which
there is so much fuss about the suppression
of the colored vote, can be polled, when in
most of these districts there is not even an
equal number of republicans and democrats
in every district thoroughly maintain their
party organization, and in many in-
stances have the co-operation of the colored
man? If in these districts the republican
party was organized, and could be shown
that the colored vote was solidly republican,
the argument of the Press would be very
effective; but this is not the case. The col-
ored people of the south have long since
awakened to their interests, and are rapidly
cutting themselves loose from the party
which has so long fed them on promises.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.
A STRAY LIZARD appears to be gently
stealing over this part of the moral vineyard.
MACKAY, the CALIFORNIA millionaire, is
made miserable by the fear that he will end
his days in the poorhouse.
It is now claimed that Tallard was
born in Maine. Perhaps, like Sheridan, he
was at least an Irishman, and could not
be a native-born American. He is a man
who is a complete failure in every way.
In England it is said that no woman
considers herself a completely equipped lady
unless she has a number of destitute depend-
ents.
THE DELEGATES to the national democratic
convention at St. Louis will be as usual be-
hind the river water. But the chances are
that they will drink some of the water.
GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, eats his
bachelor breakfast regularly with two dogs
and a cat. The man who is kind to the pets
around his fireside is tolerably certain to be
a good man.

ITALY AT WAR WITH AFRICA. The great
danger now is to Mr. Blaine. He is a volun-
teer before he leaves the arena of his
career. He failed to make a war record
over when he had an opportunity, and may
now see his chance.

THE WIFE OF PROFESSOR BELL, the telephon
man, lost \$2,000 diamond pin at the recent
Bayonet race. She offered a reward of \$100
for its recovery. Miss Bayard found it, and
Mrs. Bell sent her a check for \$100, with
the request that the secretary's daughter should
donate it to some charitable purpose.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.
Grant Before the War.
EDITHA CONSTITUTION. Please tell me
where General Grant was at the commencement
of the war, or rather before the war, and in what
business he engaged. I have heard that he was
in the leather trade, at Galena, Illinois.

A Tariff Question.
EDITHA CONSTITUTION. Please answer the
following questions: 1. What is the duty on each
of the various articles brought and sold by farm-
ers in the United States? 2. Is there an import duty
on any of the articles sold by farmers? 3. What
articles does the English government levy an
import duty on?

On articles sold by the farmer: Live stock (except
for breeding purposes), 20 per cent ad valorem;
beef and pork, 2 cents per pound; hams and bacon,
2 cents per pound; cheese, 4 cents per pound; lard,
2 cents per pound; butter, 20 cents per bushel; rye,
barley, 10 cents per bushel; malt barley, 20
cents per bushel of 34 pounds; peated or hulled
barley, 15 cents per bushel; Indian corn, 10 cents per
bushel; corn meal, 10 cents per bushel of 48
pounds; oats, 10 cents per bushel; oatmeal, 15
cents per pound; rye flour, 15 cents per pound;
wheat flour, 20 cents per pound; wheat, 15 cents
per bushel; potato, 2 cents per bushel; rice, 10 cents
per bushel; hops, 6 cents per bushel; honey, 20 cents
per gallon; sugar, 20 cents per bushel; molasses,
10 cents per bushel; apples, 10 cents per bushel;
sauce, etc., 20 per cent ad valorem; vinegar, 75
cents per gallon; tobacco, from 30 cents to 80 per
cent; wool, from 5 cents to 12 cents per pound;
wool, 50 cents per pound; articles purchased by the
farmer, coffee, tea, guano, bones, dust, and all
articles used for manures are duty free, and so are
any other articles, in fact, most articles are free
from duty. Of taxed things which the farmer buys
are cotton prints, on which the duty is 5 cents a
yard; but home goods often sell for less than the
duty. Nails are 15 cents per hundred, and are
sold at wholesale at 2-10, which is less than they
would cost if imported duty free. The tariff on
woolen goods varies as to quality, but fair quality
costs about 25 per cent ad valorem. I do not
know the duty on cotton goods, but I think it is
only on the highest grade of goods that the tariff
operates practically. It is impossible to give a list
of all the duties on goods, but I can give a fair
idea of the tariff on most of the things that the
farmer buys. The duty on cotton prints is 5 cents
a yard, and on cotton goods it is 10 cents a
yard. The duty on wool is 10 cents a pound, and
on woolen goods it is 20 cents a yard. The duty
on sugar is 20 cents a bushel, and on molasses
it is 10 cents a bushel. The duty on hops is 6
cents a bushel, and on honey it is 20 cents a
gallon. The duty on apples is 10 cents a bushel,
and on sauce, etc., it is 20 per cent ad valorem.
The duty on vinegar is 75 cents a gallon, and
on tobacco it is from 30 cents to 80 per cent.
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cents to 80 per cent. The duty on wool is from
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prints is 5 cents a yard, and on cotton goods
it is 10 cents a yard. The duty on wool is 10
cents a pound, and on woolen goods it is 20
cents a yard. The duty on sugar is 20 cents
a bushel, and on molasses it is 10 cents a
bushel. The duty on hops is 6 cents a bushel,
and on honey it is 20 cents a gallon. The duty
on apples is 10 cents a bushel, and on sauce,
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